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FILE NO.

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TITLE <u>CHANGED:</u> NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, aka., National Rosenberg Secur. Committee, National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY INTERNAL SECURITY CF 1950		
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS <u>Committee to Secure Justice for</u> <u>Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case</u> <u>National Committee to Secure Justice</u> <u>for Morton Sobell</u>			

ROSENBERG
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS;

Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case,
National Committee to Secure Justice
for Morton Sobell

Synopsis of Facts:

Confidential Informants advise of continuation of organization during 1954 under various new names to work on behalf of MORTON SOBELL. Informants advise organization active in advocating custody of ROSENBERG children remain with Mrs. SOPHIE ROSENBERG, transfer of MORTON SOBELL out of America and securing new trial for SOBELL. Informants advise Local Committee held meetings during 1954 in Baltimore in order to raise money and secure support on behalf of MORTON SOBELL. Literature distributed in Maryland as forth. Confidential. Informants advised PAULINE BOYER, PHILIP BOYER, JACK FINN, a LILLIAN FINN, CP members and/or sympathizers, local leaders organization. [REDACTED] advised CP members instructed to support ROSENBERG Memorial Meeting in Baltimore on 6/19/54. Aims and purposes and implementation of CP line, as reflected in organization literature, set forth.

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DETAILS: AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The title of this report is marked changed to reflect the additional names used by subject organization as reported by informants and as reflected in literature distributed.

Subject organization will be referred to as NC&J throughout this report in the interest of brevity.

All informants mentioned herein are of known reliability, unless otherwise noted.

I. ORIGIN, SCOPE, AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES

A. Origin and Scope

During January, 1954, Confidential Informant's [] and [] advised that the NC&J was formed on January 2, 1952, for the purpose of obtaining a new trial or clemency for the ROSENBERGS. b7D

JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORITZ SOBELL were convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGS were sentenced to

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death and SOBELL was sentenced to serve thirty years in prison. The ROSENBERGS were executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953.

During October, 1953, Confidential Informant T-3 advised that a National Conference of the Committee was held in Chicago, Illinois, on October 10 and 11, 1953, at which time the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee was formed.

During December, 1953, Confidential Informant's T-4 and T-5 advised that the Committee took the name of National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the ROSENBERG Case during December, 1953.

During February, 1954, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the Committee continued to maintain a bank account at the Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch, New York City, under the name National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case. **b7D**

On May 7, 1954, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the aim of the Committee was to obtain a new trial for MORTON SOBELL and to have him transferred from Alcatraz Penitentiary, to some other Federal institution. **b7D**

During June, 1954, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the Communist Party has been extremely active in assisting the Committee and that in strong and active areas, the Communist Party directs the activities of the Committee and that in other areas, the Communist Party lends some support to the Committee. Confidential Informant's [redacted] and [redacted] advised that those members of the Committee who are not Communist Party members are for the most part Communist sympathizers. **b7D**

The Communist Party, hereinafter referred to as the CP, has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[REDACTED] Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that the Baltimore Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case changed its name to the Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG-SOBELL Case and was working to have the Attorney General not oppose motions for a new trial for MORTON SOBELL and was urging the Attorney General to transfe. SOBELL from the "inhumane conditions at Alcatraz".

b7D

b7D

[REDACTED] stated that the Committee known as the Baltimore Committee to Urge Clemency in the ROSENBERG Case, prior to adoption of the name, Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG-SOBELL Case [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] and that the local organization was affiliated with the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case.

During 1954, Confidential Informants furnished literature distributed in the Baltimore area which reflected that the NCSJ and its local affiliate used the following variation of names in publicizing the ROSENBERG case and on behalf of MORTON SOBELL:

Baltimore Committee to Secure Justice
for MORTON SOBELL

b7D

Baltimore Committee to Secure Justice in the
ROSENBERG-SOBELL Case

b7D

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Baltimore ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee

[REDACTED] b7D

Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the ROSENBERG Case

[REDACTED] b7D

Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case

[REDACTED] b7D

National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL

[REDACTED] b7D

National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the ROSENBERG Case

[REDACTED] b7D

National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG-SOBELL Case

[REDACTED] b7D

National ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee

[REDACTED] b7D

ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee

[REDACTED] b7D

SOBELL Defense Committee

[REDACTED] b7D

B. General Activities

On May 6, 1954, Confidential Informant T-18, an official of another United States Government Agency which maintains official records, advised that the Director of Prisons, Washington, D. C., received numerous communications by letter, postal card and telegram, during November, 1953, urging that

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MORTON SOBELL be removed from Alcatraz Penitentiary and placed in a prison more convenient to his family and legal advisors. T-18 advised that communications were received from thirty-two-individuals in Baltimore, among which were the following names:

Mrs. CHASE ISAACS

LEAH KATZ

MARSHALL JONES

IRVING WINKLER

PAULINE BOYER

VIVIAN SHUB

GUNTHER WERTHEIMER

Mrs. GUNTHER WERTHEIMER.

[REDACTED] Confidential Informant
[REDACTED] advised that Mrs. CHASE ISAACS was a
group leader of the Jewish Group, District 4
CP.

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[REDACTED]

b7A

During February, 1949, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that IRVING WINKLER was a member of District 4, CP. b7d

On November 12, 1952, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that VIVIENNE SHUB was Organizational Secretary of a section of District 4, CP, and that she was a member of the District Organizational Secretaries Commission, District 4, CP. b7d

[REDACTED] Confidential Informant [REDACTED] b7c b7d
Who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that GUNTHER WERTHEIMER was at that time a member of [REDACTED] District 4, CP.

[REDACTED] Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that GUNTHER WERTHEIMER was a member of the District Board and District Committee of District 4, CP. b7d

[REDACTED] Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that NOAH WERTHEIMER was a member of [REDACTED] District 4, CP, [REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

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(Information re PAULINE BOYER is set forth in Section V, B, of this report).

During February, 1954, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] -whose information may be made public only upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, advised that one FRED S. HOWARD, Kensington, Maryland, contributed \$3.00 to the NCSJ on November 30, 1953, and that one C. D. GUANY, Silver Spring, Maryland, contributed \$15.00 to the NCSJ on December 24, 1953. b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Baltimore Office has no information of a subversive nature identifiable with C. D. GUANY.

During March, 1954, Confidential Informant's [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised that they received literature from the Committee requesting that letters be written to Judge WILLIAM T. COLLINS, Surrogate Court, New York City, and Mayor ROBERT WAGNER, New York City, urging that the New York City Welfare Department cease its harassment of the ROSENBERG children and that they remain in the custody of Mrs. SOPHIE ROSENBERG, mother of JULIUS ROSENBERG. Confidential Informant [REDACTED] furnished a letter dated March 11, 1954, from the NCSJ, and signed by NORMA ARONSON, urging that letters be written to Judge COLLINS. b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

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On April 23, 1954, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that MARY ROBERTS sent a message on that date to the Circuit Judge and the Jewish Board of Guardians in New York City, urging that the children of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG be allowed to remain with their grandmother, Mrs. SOPHIE ROSENBERG.

During October, 1952, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that MARY ROBERTS was a member of District 4, CP. b7D

On April 24, 1954, Confidential Informant T-24 advised that PAULINE BOYER stated that there was to be a meeting at her home, 1703 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Baltimore, Md., during the evening of April 25, 1954, and that a speaker from the NCSJ would be present.

On April 25, 1954, Confidential Informant T-25 advised that a meeting was held at the home of PAULINE BOYER on that date from approximately 8:30 P.M. to 11:30 P.M. and that approximately fifteen people were present. T-25 advised that DAVID ALMAN was present and was apparently the speaker from the NCSJ.

During October, 1953, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that DAVID ALMAN was Executive Secretary of the NCSJ and was selected to serve as a member of the National Committee of the National ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee.

During May, 1954, Confidential Informants [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised that PAULINE BOYER stated that the Committee was actively working in Baltimore to have MORTON SOBELL removed from Alcatraz to some other penal institution. [REDACTED] advised that BOYER was distributing a petition calling for removal of SOBELL and that BOYER stated that a large ROSENBERG Memorial Meeting was being planned for June 19, 1954, to serve as the "kick-off" of the fight for a new trial for SOBELL. b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

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During May and June, 1954, Confidential Informant's [redacted] and [redacted] advised that they attended a meeting of the Committee held at the home of PAULINE BOYER, 1703 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Baltimore, Md. [redacted] advised that there were approximately twenty people present and that PAULINE BOYER acted as Chairman of the meeting, stating that its purpose was to raise money to finance efforts to secure the transfer of MORTON SOBELL from Alcatraz to a prison somewhere in the East. BOYER stated that approximately \$200.00 was needed to finance a huge ROSENBERG Memorial Rally on June 19, 1954 and a collection was taken up. b7D

[redacted] furnished a piece of literature of the NCSJ which reflected that DAVID ALMAN had been traveling about the country during April and May, 1954, visiting many cities and committees, organizing efforts on behalf of MORTON SOBELL. b7D

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished literature of the NCSJ which reflected that the Committee was urging people to write to Senator WILLIAM LANGER, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, requesting an investigation of the imprisonment of SOBELL in Alcatraz and of the conduct of the Attorney General's Office in the entire ROSENBERG-SOBELL case and to JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of Prisons, Washington, D. C., urging that SOBELL be transferred from Alcatraz to a regular penal institution. This literature also urged the readers to visit community leaders such as clergymen, trade union leaders, scientists and professors to get them to speak out and write similar letters on the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case. [redacted] furnished [redacted] an announcement that a ROSENBERG Memorial Rally would be held on June 19, 1954, at Little Folks Theater, Pennsylvania and North Avenues, Baltimore, Md., with GLORIA AGRIN, an attorney in the ROSENBERG case, as the principal speaker. b7D

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that GLORIA AGRIN was one of forty-six attorneys who signed an amicus curiae brief in the appeal of the six Baltimore Smith Act defendants before the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit during July, 1952, contendin... b7D

that the case of MAURICE BRAVERMAN, defendant, should have been separated from that of the other defendants.

MAURICE BRAVERMAN, member of the District Committee, District 4, Communist Party, was convicted on April 1, 1952, in the U. S. District Court for the State of Maryland, of conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence.

During June and July 1954, Confidential Informants [redacted] b7D

[redacted] and [redacted] advised that they attended the ROSENBERG Memorial Rally sponsored by the local Committee and held at New Little Folks Theater, Pennsylvania and North Avenues, Baltimore, Md., on June 19, 1954. Informants advised that there were approximately 125 to 150 people [redacted] b7D

[redacted] and [redacted] advised that PAULINE BOYER acted as Chairman and the speeches were made by GLORIA AGRIN, from New York, and by LILLIAN FINN of Baltimore, Md.

[redacted] advised that the meeting was opened by PAULINE BOYER who spoke on the injustice of the execution of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, that the ROSENBERGs were innocent and that everyone present should spread the truth of the innocence of the ROSENBERGs to the people. b7D

[redacted] advised that THELMA ASKIN recited a poem about the ROSENBERGs and their innocence and how they refused to lie even to save their lives. b7D

[redacted] advised that PAULINE BOYER introduced the main speaker, GLORIA AGRIN, as one of the attorneys in the ROSENBERG case and that AGRIN reviewed the details of the case, the emotional effects upon her of the trial and the appeals, and of her visits to the ROSENBERGs in prison. [redacted] stated that AGRIN reviewed the numerous phases of the ROSENBERG case from sentencing to death, decrying the injustice of the case with respect to the ROSENBERGs and MORTON SOBELL.

[redacted] and [redacted] stated that LIL FINN spoke about the current activities of the Committee and of the efforts to have MORTON SOBELL transferred out of Alcatraz and to secure a new trial for him. FINN spoke of the great need for finances to carry on this work and urged everyone to contribute generously to the cause. b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] and [redacted] advised that those in attendance were urged to sign a petition and postal cards to Government authorities urging that SOBELL be transferred from Alcatraz and that he be given a new trial. b7D

[redacted] and [redacted] advised that a chorus from Washington, D. C. entertained with songs sung by the Jewish people in the Warsaw Ghetto and from the Spanish Civil War. b7D

[redacted] advised that FINN stated that similar meetings were being held in New York, California, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. b7D

[redacted] advised that there were approximately twenty people from the Washington, D. C., area in attendance at this rally. b7D

During September, 1952, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that THEIMA ASKIN was a member of District 4, Communist Party. b7D

(Information re LILLIAN FINN will be set forth under Section V, B).

[redacted] Confidential Informant's [redacted] and [redacted] furnished literature of the Committee indicating that the organization was conducting a campaign to have people write to the Senate Judiciary Committee and to their Senators and Congressmen to urge an investigation of the Attorney General's Office for improper conduct in the handling of the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case. b7D

[REDACTED] furnished literature of the Committee reflecting the organization was continuing its campaign of literature urging people to write to the Director of Prison Washington, D. C., urging that MORTON SOBELL be transferred from Alcatraz to a regular prison and also to the Senate Judiciary Committee, Washington, D. C., urging that the Department of Justice be investigated for misconduct in handling the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case. [REDACTED] furnished a leaflet on September 1, 1954, over the signature of HELEN SOBELL, urging support of the movement to have MORTON SOBELL transferred out of Alcatraz. b7D

HELEN SOBELL is the wife of MORTON SOBELL.

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised an announcement that the SOBELL Defense Committee planned to hold a party on September 25, 1954, at 2454 Calow Avenue, Baltimore, Md. On September 26, 1954, [REDACTED] advised that approximately twenty people attended the party sponsored by the SOBELL Defense Committee on September 25, 1954, and that LILLIAN FINN stated the party was being held to raise money for the defense of MORTON SOBELL and to finance activities to secure his transfer from Alcatraz. b7D

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] whose information may be made public only upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, advised that ELSIE B. REEVES, Greenbelt, Maryland, contributed \$15.00 to the NCSJ on June 17, 1954; LILLIAN FINN, Baltimore, Maryland, contributed \$105.85 to the NCSJ on July 1, 1954; and that PHILIP BOYER, Baltimore, Md., contributed \$35.00 to the NCSJ on September 9, 1954. b7D

During January, 1953, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of unknown reliability, who has furnished information in the past, some of which has been reliable, and Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of unknown reliability,

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advised that ELSIE B. REEVES received a bundle during November, 1952, which contained approximately thirty to fifty copies of the "Daily Worker".

On November 11, 1954, Confidential Informant #37 advised that ELSIE B. REEVES communicated with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to advise of her recent change in address.

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(For information re PHILIP BOYER, see Section V, B).

II. LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED

Set forth below is a list of literature concerning the ROSENBERG-SOBEK case which has been distributed in Maryland during 1954. The column headings below indicate respectively, the source from which the FBI received the literature, date received, the title, headline or description of the literature, and the author and/or publisher of the material. In most instances additional copies of the material have been received from other sources, but in the interest of brevity only one source is being listed herein:

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<u>Source</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author and/or Publisher</u>
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b7D [REDACTED] "The Scientist in Alcatraz", pamphlet

Printed by, The Natl. Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York -18, N. Y.

b7D [REDACTED] 3/13/54, Letter signed by PAULINE BOYER

Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the ROSENBERG Case, 1717 Gwynns Falls Pkwy., Baltimore -17, Md.

b7D [REDACTED] "Why the Persecution of These Two Small Children?"

Room 2, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York, N.Y.

b7D [REDACTED] Letter dated 3/11/54, signed by NORMA ARONSON

Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the ROSENBERG Case, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York -18, N.Y.

b7D [REDACTED] "Never Let Them Change the Truth of Our Innocence, ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, 6/19/53-6/19/54"

b7D [REDACTED] Issued by, Natl. Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the ROSENBERG Case, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York -18, N. Y.

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<u>Source</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author and/or PUBLISHER</u>
b7D [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"The Case of MORTON SOBELL" 32-page pamphlet	Author, D. N. PRITT; Issued by, The National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the ROSENBERG Case, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York -18, N.Y.
b7D [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Announcement of 6/19/54 ROSENBERG Memorial Meeting	Baltimore ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee
b7D [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	2-page mimeographed "Memorial Month" bulletin	Baltimore ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee, P.O. Box 7043, Walbrook Station, Baltimore, Md.
b7D [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"One Year Later", announcement of ROSENBERG Memorial Meeting, 6/19/54, Baltimore, Md.	Unknown
b7D [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"Remember the ROSENBERGS.... Justice for MORTON SOBELL"	Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the ROSENBERG Case, 1050 - 6th Ave., New York -18, N. Y.
b7D [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"The Rosenberg Story", 126-page book	Author, VIRGINIA GARDNER; Published by Masses and Mainstream
b7D [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"A Request to the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. Senate to Investigate the Conduct of the U.S. Attorney General's Office in the ROSENBERG-SOBELL Case", 35-page booklet	Submitted by, The National ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York -18, N.Y.

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<u>Source</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author and/or Publisher</u>
b7D [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"The ROSENBERG Case: Some Reflections on Federal Criminal Law", booklet	Reprinted from Columbia Law Review
b7D [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"Give Us Your Hand", 24-page booklet	Author, EDITH S. [REDACTED]; Published by People's Artists Inc.
b7D [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"New Evidence in the ROSENBERG-SOBELL Case"	Printed by, The Natl. ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York -18, N.Y.
b7D [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"Which Would You Have Chosen? Freedom or Prison?"	Printed...by, National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the ROSENBERG Case, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York -18, N.Y.
b7D [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"The SOBELLS Remember Thanksgiving, 1952", Reprint from the National Guardian, 11/30/53	Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the ROSENBERG Case, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York -18, N.Y.
b7D [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	"What Next for MORTON SOBELL?"	From: Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the ROSENBERG Case, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York -18, N.Y.

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<u>Source</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author and/or Publisher</u>
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8/1954, ROSENBERG-SOBELL Newsletter

Issued by, Baltimore Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the ROSENBERG Case, Box 7043, Walbrook Station, Baltimore, Md.

b7D

b7D

b7D

Thanks giving Season letter signed by PAULINE BOYER

Baltimore Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL, P.O. Box 7043, Walbrook Station, Baltimore, Maryland

b7D

"The Facts in the Case of MORTON SOBELL"

National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL, 1950 Sixth Ave., New York -18, N. Y

III. OFFICERS

On [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] respectively, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] furnished literature under the heading of the local Committee which reflected that PAULINE BOYER was Secretary of the organization. b7D

On June 16, 1954, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that PHIL BOYER had secured a Post Office Box in his name for the use of the local Committee on May 4, 1954. b7D

[REDACTED] Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] was led to believe 67A that LEL FINN, JACK FINN and PAULINE BOYER are the leaders of the local ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee.

(Information re JACK FINN is being set forth under Section V, B)

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

During June, 1954, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] furnished literature distributed by the NCSJ which reflected that JOSEPH BRAININ and DANIEL G. MARSHALL were Co-Chairmen of the NCSJ. This literature was signed by JOSEPH BRAININ and DAVID ALMAN for the Committee and reflected that checks of contribution should be made payable to SARAH LICHTENBERG. An envelope accompanying this literature to be used for forwarding contributions was addressed to JOSEPH BRAININ, Chairman.

During October, 1953, Confidential Informant T-3 advised that JOSEPH BRAININ was National Chairman of the NCSJ and was selected to serve as East Coast Regional Co-Chairman of the National ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee.

On November 22, 1954, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] a local Government agency which conducts security investigations, advised that DANIEL G. MARSHALL of California, was elected a Vice-President of the National Lawyers Guild at the 13th National Convention of that organization held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on November 19-21, 1954.

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The Congressional Committee on un-American Activities in House Report number 3123, September 21, 1950, cited the National Lawyers Guild as a Communist front which is "the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents".

The files of the Baltimore Office contain no information of a subversive nature regarding SARAH LICHTENBERG.

On June 22, 1954, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that PAULINE BOYER and LIL FINN were seated on the platform with the principal speaker, GLORIA AGRIN at the ROSENBERG Memorial Rally held in Baltimore on June 19, 1954. [redacted] stated that PAULINE BOYER was Chairman of the meeting and that LIL FINN delivered one of the subsidiary speeches calling for contributions from the audience.

On October 8, 1954, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that PAULINE BOYER was at that time Secretary of the local ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee.

On November 29, 1954, Confidential Informant [redacted] furnished literature distributed by the local Committee which reflected that PAULINE BOYER continued to serve as Secretary of the local Committee.

IV. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

On June 6, 1954, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted] b7D that the purpose of the efforts of the local Committee is to secure the release of MORTON SOBELL from Alcatraz.

On June 17th and 18th, 1954, respectively, Confidential Informants [redacted] and [redacted] furnished a letter of the NCSJ which

requested contributions. The leaflet stated that the contribution was for the purpose of "... conducting a campaign to win SOBELL's removal from Alcatraz until a new trial is granted him, to support new legal steps, to schedule new ads, books, pamphlets, leaflets, to issue a film on the case ... to use every conceivable means to reach the hearts and minds of the American people."

On June 30, 1954, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] furnished a mimeographed bulletin captioned: "What Next for MORTON SOBELL?", issued by the NCSJ. This bulletin sets forth the following as the aims and objectives of the Committee: b7D

"... at this moment there are several steps to be taken by those who recognize the importance of such a campaign...

"The first of these is a reawakening and re-dedication of those who fought for the ROSENBERGS with such selfless devotion. ...

"The second step is to press the issue of SOBELL's transfer from Alcatraz. ...

"The third step is to gather support for the petition to the Senate Judiciary Committee for an investigation of the Attorney General's conduct of the ROSENBERG-SOBELL Case. ...

"The fourth step is that of reviving what spirit of clear objectivity and perseverance and ingenuity which led, in the ROSENBERG appeals, to gathering the support of at least 3,000,000 articulate citizens and the sympathies of millions more."

"The SOBELL case is a challenge to the country and particularly to those who already understand its implications. To meet that challenge is an urgent requirement of the day."

V. SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATIONS

A. Connections of Organization with Communist Party

On [REDACTED], Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that at a recent meeting of a CP group, [REDACTED] all members were urged to attend the ROSENBERG Memorial meeting to be held on June 19, 1954. [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] stressed the ROSENBERG meeting and stated that all comrades must attend this affair.

b7d

b7d

B. Connections of Officers with the Communist Party and Other Subversive Organizations.

1. PAULINE BOYER

[REDACTED] advised that PAULINE THAU, whose married name was PAULINE PRINCE, was a member of the CP and was active in the Young Communist League at Baltimore Maryland, during the early 1930's.

b7d

b7d

b7d

It is noted that PAULINE BOYER's maiden name was PAULINE THAU, aka., PAULINA THAU,

b7d

BA 100-15241

The Young Communist League, hereinafter referred to as YCL, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

During July, 1951, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that [redacted] was unable to state whether PAULINE BOYER is, or is not, a Communist Party member, but that she is definitely sympathetic to the CP. b7D

During March, 1954, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that PAULINE BOYER attended numerous meetings of the Progressive Party of Maryland and Maryland Peace Council during 1953 and 1954. b7D

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the Progressive Party of Maryland was dominated and controlled by District 4, Communist Party, from 1948 through 1954, and was used to further the aims of the CP; however, all members of the Progressive Party of Maryland were not necessarily members of the Communist Party. b7D

[redacted] advised that the Maryland Peace Council was formed during the latter part of 1949 by members of District 4, CP, as a new CP front organization to propagate the peace line of the CP and that it continued to function during 1954. [redacted] advised that the organization has always been dominated and controlled by members of District 4, CP, and that many reputable individuals and organizations originally approving of the organization subsequently withdrew their support. b7D

2. PHILIP BOYER

On February 27, 1950, [redacted] a reliable source of information [redacted] advised that PHILIP BOYER was a member of the CP at Baltimore, Maryland. b7D

BA 100-15241

On July 24, 1951, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that PHIL BOYER was known to him as a member of the CP. b7D

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that PHIL BOYER operated a bookshop in his home, 1703 Gwynns Falls Parkway, Baltimore, Md., and that BOYER maintained a very representative selection of Communist, pro-Communist and "progressive" literature there. b7D

3. JACK FINN

On January 15, 1947, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that JACK FINN was a member of the CP in Baltimore. b7B

[redacted] Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that he learned [redacted] that JACK FINN has been a member of the CP for the previous seventeen years. b7D
b7C

4. LILLIAN FINN

During May, 1951, Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, [redacted] advised that LILLIAN FINN was Secretary-Treasurer of the Unity Club, District 4, CP, later known as the TOM PAINE CLUB, District 4, CP, during 1945-1946. b7D

On May 14, 1951, Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, [redacted] advised that LIL FINN was active in, and attended many meetings of the [redacted] District 4 CP, [redacted]. b7D

BA 100-15241

On June 3, 1953, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that LIL PINN was a member of the CP at Baltimore, Maryland.

C. Implementation of CP Line

Set forth below is a comparison of the CP Line concerning the ROSENBERG-SOBELL Case, as reflected in pertinent articles appearing in the "Daily Worker", "Worker" and "Masses and Mainstream", with statements contained in literature distributed by instant organization.

[redacted] has advised that "Masses and Mainstream" is a Marxist cultural monthly. b7D

The "Worker" is an East Coast Sunday Communist publication.

The sources of this literature have previously been set forth under Section II.

CP Line

"Editor's Note: We believe that the case of MORTON SOBELL, the third defendant in the ROSENBERG trial, is one of vital importance. To acquaint you with the basic facts in the case, we are publishing excerpts from a pamphlet titled, 'The Scientist in Alcatraz - Questions and Answers on the Case of MORTON SOBELL.'

... ("The Worker", 9/19/54, P.7, Col. 3, "Questions and Answers on The Scientist at Alcatraz")

Organization Line

"WHY IS THIS CASE VITAL TO AMERICA? Not only the life of MORTON SOBELL is at stake; American justice itself is imperiled."

("The Scientist in Alcatraz")

"An expose of no other case in our country can have such profound repercussions on our national life. Thus, it is a matter of national interest that every effort be made today to press forward with a campaign on behalf of MORTON SOBELL."

("Aid Next for MORTON SOBELL")

CP Line

"The ROSENBERG case is not closed. The fight to vindicate their lives continues in the struggle to free MORTON SOBELL. His freedom will mark a great step in halting fascism, and can be won at this stage in the mounting anti-McCARTHY struggle. There should be no rest for all who remember JULIE and ETHEL with pride."

(FRED E. DANIELS, "The ROSENBERGS A Year After", "Masses and Mainstream", Vol. 7, No. 3, June, 1954, p. 41)

"THE PAST YEAR has also seen attempts to use the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case in attacks on others. Senator MC CARTHY launched his Fort Monmouth investigations with a claim that he would uncover a spy ring traced to the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL. Army Secretary STEVENS refuted this claim when he said at the Senate hearings that 'there is not evidence now and I found none then for espionage at Monmouth.'"

.....

Organization Line

"This June 19 marks one year of death for the ROSENBERGS ... and is marks a year of continuous activity by the ROSENBERG-SOBELL Committee to vindicate the ROSENBERG's name -- to win a new trial for SOBELL -- and to bring the truth in the case to the American people."

("Remember the ROSENBERGS
Justice for MORTON SOBELL")

"... A massacre of reputations, jobs, liberties and lives is taking place, based on the lies in the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case. Fort Monmouth, the Army-McCARTHY hearings ... ("Remember the ROSENBERGS
... Justice for MORTON SOBELL")

"These hearings reveal that Senator MC CARTHY attempted to force the Army to accept an FBI report that there existed at Ft. Monmouth an 'espionage' ring of some 35 persons linked to the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL. The Army investigated this report and apparently recognized its highly questionable character."

("What Next for MORTON SOBELL?")

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CP Line

"Thus, one year after execution of the ROSENBERGs, the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case is very much alive. The campaign to secure justice for MORTON SOBELL and the drive to remove him from Alcatraz, developments growing out of the case and the determination of thousands of persons to get at the entire truth give significance to the first anniversary of the execution."

("Daily Worker",
5/14/54, P.4)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Organization Line

"We believe that justice can be done in this case only by SOBELL's removal from Alcatraz, and by a new trial that will examine recent evidence of perjured testimony against the defendant. Supreme Court Justice BLACK has pointed out that the Supreme Court has never reviewed the case.

"Efforts to win a new SOBELL trial are continuing. Meanwhile, the voice of fair-minded Americans can end the torture of Alcatraz for MORTON SOBELL."

("The Facts in the Case of MORTON SOBELL")

"... The spotlight on the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case, by continuously broadening, by revealing further truths, becomes a basic factor in any attempt to safeguard the lives and liberties of an untold number of people.

"One has simply to think of the consequences of new "espionage" trials, the hysteria that follows them, and the repressive legislation that may be passed as a result, to understand how profoundly necessary a campaign for MORTON SOBELL is today."

("What Next for MORTON SOBELL")

-P-

1643

BA 100-15241

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<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number where Located</u>
T-1	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	JOHN A. HARRINGTON, N.Y.C.	NY 100-10711 b7d
T-2	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	JOHN W. DOOLEY	NY 100-10711 b7d
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	ARTHUR F. HEALY, N.Y.C.	NY 100-60673- 6659-101- 31.. b7d
T-3 CG 5923-S*	10/10, 11/53	10/10, 11/53		
	Documentation DAVID ALMAN	10/10, 11/53		
	Documentation JOSEPH BRAININ	10/10, 11/53		
T-4 CS NY 426-S	12/1953	12, 17, 53	EVERETT K. DEANE, N.Y.C.	NY 100-107111
T-5 CS NY 48-S	12/1953	12/21/53	MALCOLM J. BARRETT, N.Y.C.	NY 100-107111 1643

BA 100-15241

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<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Num where Located</u>
T-6 [REDACTED] Chase Natl. Bank, Times Square Branch N.Y.C. (Requested)	Bank account	2, 1954	Unknown	NY 100-107... b7D
	Contributors, 11, 12, 1953	2, 1954	Unknown	NY 100-107... b7D
T-7 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	RICHARD H. BLASER, N.Y.C.	NY 100-107... b7D
T-8 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	MARTIN J. JONES	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	MARTIN J. JONES	100-15241-51 b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	MARTIN J. JONES; DONALD L. MILLER	100-15241-56 b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	JESSE C. PARKER, JR.	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	JESSE C. PARKER, JR.	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	MARTIN J. JONES	100-10740-150 b7D

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T-8	(Continued)				
			JESSE C. FARKER, JR.	b7D	
			MARTIN J. JONES	b7D	
			JESSE C. FARKER, JR.	b7D	
			MARTIN J. JONES	b7D	
			MARTIN J. JONES	b7D	
			MARTIN J. JONES	b7D	
			JOHN O. MONTGOMERY	b7D	
			MARTIN J. JONES	b7D	
			JESSE C. FARKER, JR.	100-12390-73	b7D
			MARTIN J. JONES	100-14035	b7D
			MARTIN J. JONES; DONALD L. MILLER		b7D

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T-8	(Continued)		MARTIN J. JONES; DONALD L. MILLER		b7D
			JESSE C. PARKER, JR.		b7D
			MARTIN J. JONES	100-8155-721	b7D
T-9			HARRY G. ERVIN	100-15241- 1A(52)	b7D
			HARRY G. ERVIN	100-15241- 1A(52)	b7D
			HARRY G. ERVIN	100-15241- 1A(52)	b7D
T-10			SAC JAMES R. COCHRAN	100-15241- 1A(45)	b7D
			SAC JAMES R. COCHRAN	100-15241- 1A(45)	b7D

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T-11	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	FRANCIS 100-15241- J. WALSH; 1A (43) b7D DONALD L. MILLER
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	FRANCIS 100-15241- J. WALSH; 1A (43) b7D DONALD L. MILLER
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	FRANCIS 100-15241- J. WALSH; 1A (43) b7D DONALD L. MILLER
T-12	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	JAMES E. [REDACTED] b7D [REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	JAMES E. [REDACTED] b7D [REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	JAMES E. [REDACTED] b7D [REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	JAMES E. [REDACTED] b7D [REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	JAMES E. [REDACTED] b7D [REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	JAMES E. [REDACTED] b7D [REDACTED]

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T-12				

(Continued)

			JAMES E. BARRETT	b7D
			JAMES E. BARRETT	b7D
			JAMES E. BARRETT	b7D
T-13			JAMES H. SANDUSKY	b7D
			JAMES H. SANDUSKY	b7D
			JAMES H. SANDUSKY	b7D
T-14			CHARLIE E. GUNTER, JR.	b7D
			CHARLIE E. GUNTER, JR.	b7D
			CHARLIE E. GUNTER, JR.	b7D
			CHARLIE E. GUNTER, JR.	b7D
			CHARLIE E. GUNTER, JR.	b7D

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T-14	(Continued)			
			CHARLIE E. GUNTER, Jr.	b7D
			CHARLIE E. GUNTER, Jr.	b7D
			CHARLIE E. GUNTER, Jr.	b7D
T-15			ROBERT C. PUTNAM	b7D
			ROBERT C. PUTNAM	b7D
			ROBERT C. PUTNAM	b7D
T-16			MARVEN H. KABERLE	b7D
			MARVEN H. KABERLE	b7D
			G. CURTIS SCARBOROUGH	b7D
			MARVEN H. KABERLE	b7D
			MARVEN H. KABERLE	b7D

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			G. CURTIS SCARBOROUGH	100-15241-63 b7D
			MARVEN H. KABERLE	
			MARVEN H. KABERLE	
			MARVEN H. KABERLE	
T-17			CHARLES M. FLEURY	
			JESSE C. PARKER, JR.	
			CHARLES M. FLEURY	

BA 100-15241

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<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number where Located</u>
T-18 [REDACTED] Bureau of Prisons, Wash., D.C. (Deemed advisable)	Activities, 11/1952 b7D b7C b7E	5/6/54	Unknown	WFO 100-2541
T-19	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	JOHN F. HANSON	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	WALLACE M. POLLARD	[REDACTED] b7D
T-20	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	JOSEPH J. KELCH	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	JOSEPH J. KELCH	100-13230-40 b7D
T-21	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	ROBERT C. PUTNAM	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	ROBERT C. PUTNAM	[REDACTED] b7D

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T-21	(Continued)			
			ROBERT C. PUTNAM	b7D
			ROBERT C. PUTNAM	b7D
			ROBERT C. PUTNAM	b7D
T-22			POLLEF JACOBSON, JR; PAUL E. MORRISON (WFO)	100-6310-166 b7D
T-23 BA 923-S*	Letters re ROSENBERG children	4/2/54		
T-24 BA 919-S*	4/25/54	4/24/54		
T-25 Fisur, 1703 Gwynns Falls Play., Baltimore, Md.	4/25/54	4/25/54	LOUIS S. LEAR; DONALD L. MILLER	100-15241-555

BA 100-15241

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T-26	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	DONALD L. MILLER	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	DONALD L. MILLER	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	DONALD L. MILLER	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	DONALD L. MILLER	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	DONALD L. MILLER	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	DONALD L. MILLER	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	DONALD L. MILLER	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	DONALD L. MILLER	100-15241 b7D
T-27	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	GEORGE O. SERINI	[REDACTED] b7D
b7D	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	GEORGE O. SERINI	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	GEORGE O. SERINI	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	GEORGE O. SERINI	[REDACTED] b7D

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T-18 Activities, 5/6/54 Unknown JFO 100-2541
11/1952

b7D
b7E
b7F

Bureau
of Prisons,
Wash., D.C.
(Deemed
advisable)

T-19

JOHN F.
HANSON

b7D

WALLACE
M. POLLARD

b7D

T-20

JOSEPH
J. KELCH

b7D

JOSEPH
J. KELCH

100-13210-40

b7D

T-21

ROBERT
C. PUTNAM

b7D

ROBERT
C. PUTNAM

b7D

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T-21	(Continued)	
		ROBERT C. PUTNAM [REDACTED] b7D
		ROBERT C. PUTNAM [REDACTED] b7D
		ROBERT C. PUTNAM [REDACTED] b7D
T-22		TOLLEF JACOBSON, JR.; PAUL E. MORRISON (AFIC) 100-8310-166 b7D
T-23 BA 923-S*	Letters re ROSENBLRG children	4/2/54
T-24 BA 919-S*	4/25/54	4/24/54
T-25 Fisur, 1703 Gwynns Falls Pkwy., Baltimore, Md.	4/20/54	4/25/54 LOUIS S. LEAK; DONALD L. MILLER 100-15241-565

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(Cont'd.)

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T-28	[REDACTED]	7/1/52	Unknown	100-11800-1930
T-29	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	GEORGE W. MAYO	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	LOUIS S. LEAR	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	LOUIS S. LEAR	[REDACTED] b7D
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	MARTIN J. JONES; DONALD F. MILLER	[REDACTED] b7D
T-30	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	CHARLES H. FLEURY	[REDACTED] b7D
T-31	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	GEORGE O. SKRINKI	[REDACTED] b7D

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T-31				
(Continued)				
			GEORGE O.SERINI	
			GEORGE O.SERINI	
T-32			G. CURTIS SCARBOROUGH	
T-33			JAMES H. SANDUCKY	
T-34		Unknown	Unknown	NY 100-15271
Chase Nati. Bank, N.Y.C. (Requested)				
T-35			ROBERT G. MCND; JOSEPH L. CROTTA	

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T-36	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	ROBERT G. EMDON, DONALD E. MILLER	b7D
T-37 CS NY 48-S	Dea. BISLE B. REINAS	10/11/57	SA M. J. BARNETT; CE K. F. BUCKLEY (N.Y.C.)	100-427-1(12)
T-38	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	CG 100-1... b7D
T-39	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	J. L. SIEB F. PARK	60-3924-11(5) b7D
T-40 BA 0-59-S*	Dea. JACK FINN	4/15/57	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
T-41	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	CLAUDE R. STAPLETON CLAUDE R. STAPLETON	100-1135-13 b7D

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T-42	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	CLYDE E. MILLIGAN; ORELL A. YORK	100-12232-56 p. 3
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

b7D

T-43

b7D

LEADSNEW YORK OFFICEAT NEW YORK, N.Y.

New York is requested to furnish thumbnail sketches re JOSEPH BRAININ, DAVID ALMAN, NORMA ARONSON, GLORIA AGREN, SARAH LICHTENBERG, ROSE SOBELL, and HELEN SOBELL, all mentioned in this report, for use in writing future reports on this organization.

BALTIMORE OFFICEAT BALTIMORE, MD.

Will continue to follow and report activities of instant organization.

REFERENCE

Report of SA DONALD F. MILLER, at Baltimore, dated "1/29/68".

Julius Rosenberg ET AL

Referral

Bureau of
Prisons

No. 2

Appeal to - Deputy Attorney General

ATTN: Office of Privacy & Information Appeals
United States Dept. of Justice **REFERRAL**
Washington, D.C. 20530

Parker #2

"SEE REFERENCE"

Reviewed by:

10/22/2020

AGENCY BUREAU OF PRISONS

No. of Pages
Actual Release

File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages	Actual Release
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 10/17/61	Investigative Period 6/30/61 - 10/6/61
TITLE OF CASE WALTER D. SCHNEIR		Report made by b7c	Typed By: far
		CHARACTER OF CASE MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING (ESPIONAGE)	

Synopsis

REFERENCE

Report of SA [REDACTED]

b7c

7/14/61, at NY.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

b2

b7D This report is classified Confidential because it contains information from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] informants whose disclosure would be detrimental to the national defense of the US. *b7d*

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below		
Copies made: 5 - Bureau (62-106323) (RM) 2 - Albuquerque (62-621) (RM) 3 - New York (100-135206)		100 - 135206-111		
		Searched		
		Serialized		
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		Filed		

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ~~STATE~~ ~~OFFICE~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report on: [REDACTED] b7c
Date: 10/17/61

Field Office File No.: 100-135206

Office: New York, New York

Bureau File No.: 62-106323

Title: WALTER D. SCHNEIR

Character: MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING (ESPIONAGE)

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] 6.S.
SCHNEIR authored
an article in 'The Nation' on Dr. ROBERT
SOBLEM, convicted espionage conspirator.
Other contacts of subject reported.

- P -

NY 100-135206

DETAILS

I. ACTIVITIES CONCERNING THE SUBJECT'S
BOOK ON HARRY GOLD AND OTHER MISCELLAN-
EOUS ACTIVITY

During the latter part of August, 1960, NY T-1 related that the subject and his wife, MIRIAM, were writing a book about HARRY GOLD.

HARRY GOLD is a confessed Soviet espionage agent presently in prison.

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

On September 14, 1961, [REDACTED] b7d
First National Bank in Albuquerque, advised that he had never been contacted by WALTER D. SCHNEIR and recalled no correspondence from him concerning the account of DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS.

On September 14, 1961, [REDACTED] First National Bank in Albuquerque, advised that in about June, 1961, she had taken a telephone call from a Mr. WALTER SCHNEIR who was calling for Mr. TERWILLIGER. She advised SCHNEIR that TERWILLIGER was no longer with the bank and he stated he would be in Albuquerque later and would drop by and talk to her. At a later time, SCHNEIR did contact her at the First National Bank in Albuquerque and asked her a great many questions about the account of DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS. [REDACTED] b7d stated that after having received the telephone call from SCHNEIR, through curiosity she had looked at the ledger sheet for the account in 1945 for DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS. When she talked with SCHNEIR she was impressed with the great amount of information he already had concerning this account. He knew the date that the account was opened; the date that it was closed; the approximate amount of the regular deposits made to this account; the home address of the GREENGLASSES on High Street in Albuquerque and the fact that Mrs. GREENGLASS had formerly held a Civil Service job in Albuquerque.

She stated that SCHNEIR told her that several articles had already been published on the ROSENBERG case and that he, SCHNEIR, had done some research concerning the case in order to write a book concerning it. He stated he had had some previous correspondence with Mr. TERWILLIGER and that he wanted to get some additional information. He advised [REDACTED] b7d that he would like to have a copy of the ledger sheet and that he would also like to look at some of the photographs of checks drawn on this account. [REDACTED] b7d stated that she told SCHNEIR that she would be unable to give this information without the permission of one of the officers of the bank. She also told him that she thought that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had previously gone into this matter thoroughly. SCHNEIR replied that he did not believe that the

[REDACTED] had gone into this matter deep enough and that he wanted to know where DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS bought their groceries, whether they paid for them by check and whether they had paid their rent by check. [REDACTED] stated that SCHNEIR apparently knew how much rent the GREENGLASSES had paid and the fact that they paid their rent every two weeks. b7d

[REDACTED] stated that SCHNEIR did not seem to be interested in talking to any of the officers of the bank, but seemed to be trying to impress her with how much information he already had. He kept repeating that he wanted to verify, through her information, that which he had from other sources. b7d

[REDACTED] stated she had not given SCHNEIR any information and when he left he indicated that he would contact her later. She advised, however, she has heard nothing further from SCHNEIR.

On September 19, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Albuquerque National Bank, 125 Central Avenue Northwest, Albuquerque, New Mexico, advised that several months ago he had been contacted at the Albuquerque National Bank by an individual named WALTER SCHNEIR. SCHNEIR told [REDACTED] that he was writing a book about the ROSENBERG espionage case. SCHNEIR had a great deal of information prior to the time that he contacted [REDACTED] and stated that he just wanted to expand on and verify the information that he had. b7d [REDACTED] stated that he showed SCHNEIR the signature card and ledger sheet of the savings account that RUTH GREENGLASS had at the Albuquerque National Bank. Sometime later, SCHNEIR called him by long distance telephone for some additional information. He did not recall just what information SCHNEIR wanted at that time.

[REDACTED] continued that he had received a letter from SCHNEIR dated September 5, 1961, which read as follows: b7d

Walter Schneir
42-31 Elbertson Street
Elmhurst 73, N.Y.

September 5, 1961

b7d

[REDACTED]
Albuquerque National Bank
103 Central Avenue, N. W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Dear [REDACTED]

b7d

I was in Albuquerque about a month or so ago and tried to phone you, but you were tied up at the time. I'm just winding up some aspects of my book research and I would appreciate it if you could help me to clarify a couple of points.

When you appeared before the Greenglass Grand Jury in Santa Fe, did you testify regarding one or two bank accounts; also, did you testify regarding a war bond? I know that the Greenglasses had a savings account at your bank and also that they had at least two other bank accounts at various times while in Albuquerque. What I was wondering is whether they had more than one account at your bank — perhaps a checking account? Also, they are said to have purchased a \$50 war bond on June 4, 1945 and I wonder if the bond was purchased at your bank.

Incidentally, when I met you at your office last February I noticed that the Greenglass ledger sheet and, I believe, signature card both had the usual FBI tag or stamp on them. I would be curious to know the dates on these tags as it would be useful to me in establishing the dramatic sequence of events leading up to the Greenglass arrest.

I am very appreciative of the help you have already given me. During my trips to Albuquerque, very many people have been most cooperative and friendly, for which I am grateful.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

/s/ Walter Schnair

advised that he had answered SCHNEIDER's letter, telling him that the GREENGLASSES had only had one account at the Albuquerque National Bank; that the bank had no record of war bonds issued at that time and that the FBI Laboratory tags on the ledger sheet and signature card were not dated.

[REDACTED] stated that SCHEIR had never indicated to him that he was interested in anything except writing a factual book concerning the ROSENBERG espionage case and that SCHEIR had not been critical of the handling of this case.

The Shameful Years, Thirty Years of Soviet Espionage in the United States, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, reflects that DAVID GREENGLASS had been recruited for his espionage duties by his brother-in-law, JULIUS ROSENBERG. It also stated that the investigation disclosed that it was at the instigation of ROSENBERG that GREENGLASS made secret atomic data available to both ROSENBERG and HARRY GOLD. HARRY GOLD, in his confession, stated that he had gone to Albuquerque, New Mexico during the summer of 1945 and there received highly classified material from GREENGLASS.

os

O.S.

20th Floor
Fidelity-Philadelphia
Trust Company Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
May 10 and 23, 1961

On August 9, 1961, SA [REDACTED] determined
that the entire 20th floor of the above building is occupied
by the law firm of WEIER, HAMILTON and SCHELTZ. *law firm* [REDACTED]

A review of the 1961 Edition of Martindale-Hubbel
Law Directory reflects this law firm lists three attorneys
as counsel, 32 members of the firm and 19 associates.

NY 100-135206

It is to be noted that JOHN D. M. HAMILTON of the above firm handled the case of HARRY GOLD. Further, HAMILTON and AUGUSTUS S. BALLARD, also members of this firm, were handling the legal affairs of GOLD and his family subsequent to his incarceration.

United States
Penitentiary
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

Franked
(Early May)

b7c
On September 16, 1961, [REDACTED] United States Penitentiary, made available to SA [REDACTED] the file for inmate HARRY GOLD, Registry Number 10312-NL, which review revealed the following.

b7c
GOLD, on May 17, 1961, received the following letter dated May 10, 1961, from his attorney, AUGUSTUS S. BALLARD, Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building, Philadelphia 9, Pennsylvania, which letter stated as follows:

Mr. Harry Gold
Reg. No. 10312-NL
Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear Barry:

A week or so ago, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schneir of Elmhurst, New York, dropped in to see Mr. Hamilton and myself. They are currently working on a book which will deal, in large part, with your story.

The Schneirs have already obtained much background material, including all the documents which we furnished to the Senate Internal Subcommittee with your approval. In addition, they had read the transcription of Mr. Hamilton's argument on your behalf.

Mr. Schneir recently met with Rob Considine and discussed with him your case. You will recall that Mr. Hamilton fully cooperated with Considine some years ago while consideration was being given to the preparation of a series of articles by yourself and Considine.

Mr. Schneir has now requested permission to listen to the tapes of the conversations which Mr. Hamilton and I had with you at Holmesburg Prison in the summer of 1950. In addition, they would like to examine our office memoranda and reports of those conversations.

We told Mr. Schneir that we could not permit him access to the tapes and our files without your permission. He wrote to you to obtain your permission but his letter was returned because he was not on your authorized correspondence list. At Mr. Schneir's request, therefore, I am writing to ascertain your attitude in this connection.

-2-

Mr. Hamilton and I have always been somewhat skeptical about publications involving your experiences in espionage. However, there is, of course, no way in which we can restrain people from writing as they please. In the case of Schneir, he has already done so much research that he could proceed with a book whether or not we accede to his request. It is my feeling that in this situation it would be best to afford him access to the tapes and to discuss with him various features of the case on the theory that this form of cooperation will lead to more sympathetic treatment than a refusal of cooperation at this point. I may say that we were favorably impressed with both Mr. and Mrs. Schneir and I am hopeful that their approach will be fair. Please let me have your thoughts on this point.

NY-100-135205

Mr. Hamilton has hoped to be able to get to Washington at some point during the last four months to take up your application for parole personally with the Parole Board. Unfortunately, he was not able to fit this into his crowded schedule and the matter will have to await his return from Europe next month. On the general subject of securing parole or a commutation of sentence, it is my own feeling that the change of Administration has not (as I had feared) diminished your chances.

So far I have not had much luck in promoting your patent, but I will keep after this and let you know how I make out.

I was sorry to hear the bad news about your father, which Joe passed on to me.

Hoping you are well, I am

Sincerely yours,

Augustus S. Fullord.

By letter dated May 17, 1961, [REDACTED]
United States Penitentiary, directed to [REDACTED]
Bureau of Prisons, commented concerning the receipt
of the above-mentioned letter. b7c

I am attaching a photostat of a letter which Harry Gold received from one of his attorneys, Mr. Augustus S. Fullord. From the context of the letter it appears that Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schneir are doing a considerable amount of research for the purpose of writing a book dealing with the life of Harry Gold.

Gold, in general, shares his attorney's skepticism about publications involving his experiences in espionage; however, he feels that he should, as he always has, go by the advice of his attorney. Gold

NY 100-135206

stated that everything contained on the tapes which Mr. Ballard now has in his possession is already a matter of public record from his testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and from the transcripts of Mr. Hamilton's closing argument in his behalf. Gold agrees with the advice of his attorney that cooperation to the extent of permitting the Schneirs to listen to the tapes might result in a more sympathetic treatment than cut-right refusal. He has so told his attorney.

We, of course, will refuse to permit the Schneirs or anyone else to interview Gold here for the purpose of obtaining background information upon his life at Lewisburg.

The United States Board of Parole, on October 6, 1960 last denied parole to Gold.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

0.5

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

0.5.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

0.5.

NY 190-135206

~~OS~~

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HAROLD C. UREY
University of
California
La Jolla, California

La Jolla, California
August 2, 1961

NY 100-135206

The February 13, 1953 issue of the "Daily Worker",
Page 2, Column 1, printed a letter of HAROLD C. UREY's to
Judge IRVING KAUFMAN, the judge in the JULIUS and ETHEL
ROSENBERG espionage trial. UREY was identified by the
"Daily Worker" as a famous atomic scientist. In his letter
he urged a "careful reconsideration of (the) sentence" given
the principals in the ROSENBERG case.

The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast daily newspaper
which suspended publication on January 13, 1953.

b7c

O.S.

NY 100-135206

~~TED JACOBS~~
~~SOON D.~~
~~940 Broadway~~
~~New York City~~

New York City
August 28, 1961
September 1, 1961

940 Broadway is the address of the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL (CSJMS).

The CSJMS is mentioned in the appendix of this report.

On July 18, 1960, NY T-5 advised that WILLIAM WOLF, known as Ted Jacobs in his affiliation with the CSJMS, writes publicity and plans fund raising campaigns for the committee.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY-100-135206

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0.

OS

phone number 60-45041 is listed to A. BROTHMAN, 17 Franklin Street, Dumont, New Jersey. *Abrahm*

b7d

The Shameful Years previously mentioned, states that on July 23, 1950, the FBI arrested ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ on charges of obstructing justice. The investigation has disclosed that in 1941 a meeting was arranged between BROTHMAN and HARRY GOLD at which time a discussion was had as to the type of information that BROTHMAN and GOLD were to secure for the Soviets. GOLD later testified that a Russian official had told him that the work BROTHMAN was performing for Russia, was equivalent to the efforts of at least one and possibly more Soviet Army brigades.

GOLD also confessed that in testifying before the Federal Grand Jury in New York in 1947, he had been induced by BROTHMAN to testify that the two had met through JACOB GOLOS, a then deceased Soviet agent. GOLD said that he falsely testified to that effect on BROTHMAN's insistence, in order that their story would be consistent rather than truthfully stating that their meeting had been arranged by a third person.

- 21 -

DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION
DO NOT DESTROY - PENDING LITIGATION

NY 100-135206

OS

It is to be noted that Dr. GUSTAVE T. REICH was a superior of HARRY GOLD when he was employed at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

b7C

b7D

O.S.

NY 100-135206

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOEELL,' the ROSENBERGS' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'...."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated January 2, 1957, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 60.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The 1950-1951 Borough of Manhattan telephone directory lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
APPENDIX

NY 100-135206

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly. * * * Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 'Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell,' August 25, 1956, p. 12)"



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to:
File No.

October 17, 1961

Re: Walter D. Schneir

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above at New York. b7c

NY T-1 through NY T-9, informants utilized in the above-captioned report, are characterized as having furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Julius Rosenberg Et Al

Referral

Bureau of
Prisons

No. 3B

Appeal to:

Deputy Attorney General

Attention: Office of Privacy &
Information Appeals

U.S. Dept of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

Subject and File Number

PACKET 3B

Serial Date

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: JSP

AGENCY Bureau of Prisons

No. of Pages
Actual Released

1	Morton Sobell (NV) 100-37158	1B 265	11/18/57	Document Description Bulky Exhibit Sheet w/ enccls	1/15	16
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FD-192
(7-17-52)

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile:

NY

Field Division

11/18/57

Date

Title and Character of Case:

MORTON SOBELL
ESP - R

Date Property Acquired:

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired:

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION
DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

264. 11/18/57. 1 neg. & 3 photos of Symia Amitin. Rec'd 11/7/57 by SA
W.D. Donohue. am

265. 2/24/58. 2 Sets of Photostats of the following: Letter from Warden Denno to Simon & Schuster dtd 12/13/57, Letter from Giles Playfair to Warden Denno dtd 1/7/58, Letter from Mrs. Morton Sobell to Warden Denno dtd 2/7/58, & Letter from Warden Denno to Mrs. Morton Sobell dtd 2/14/58. Rec'd 2/24/58 by SA
WILLIAM A. FLYNN, JR. al 1 set sent to Bureau 2/15/58

266. 1/15/59. Morton Sobell News Letter - May 58.

267. 1/15/59. Pamphlet - "That Justice Shall Be Done".

NOTE: Exhibits 266 & 267 rec'd 5/9/58 by SA L. GOODROW. al

Field File #:

100-37158-18265

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 18 1957	
FBI - NEW YORK	

WTM

December 13, 1957

Simon & Schuster
Publishers
Rockefeller Plaza
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

Gentlemen:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the book which you sent with your compliments entitled "The Offenders".

I have just finished reading the article pertaining to the Rosenbergs, which I was naturally interested in due to the fact that they were confined at this institution for a considerable length of time.

I wish to call your attention to an inaccurate statement on page 227 of the book which states, "Tiers of seats were erected in the execution chamber at Sing Sing Prison to accommodate an invited audience of record size. (The Warden of the prison was responsible for "inviting" the witnesses. He could presumably have been instructed or advised to limit the number to the minimum required by law.)" For your information, or whoever may have been responsible for writing this, I wish to advise that either the ones responsible were grossly misinformed or they are just plain liars. As a matter of fact, I wish to inform you that no seats were erected in the execution chamber to accommodate a large audience "of record size" as stated. As a matter of fact, there was no audience as such with the exception of one news representative from each one of the news services, a total of three, representing the United Press, Associated Press and International News Service. Furthermore, the warden of the prison was not responsible for inviting the witnesses as the records will plainly show, but the witnesses comprising the three newspaper representatives mentioned above were invited by the U. S. Government as represented by the U. S. Marshall, who, in effect, was the one responsible for carrying out the execution on behalf of the government of the United States with the facilities of this institution being used for the carrying out of sentence. The other persons present at the execution were the U. S. Marshall, one of his assistants, and personnel of the Department of Correction necessary for the proper carrying out of sentence. None of the persons invited were the guests of the warden as such.

All of the above information I believe was printed in the press at the time sentence was carried out or was easily available, and it would appear to me that if the writers of this material could not verify such simple facts I am wondering how accurate the rest of the material written is.

(continued)

Siron and Schuyler

December 13, 1957

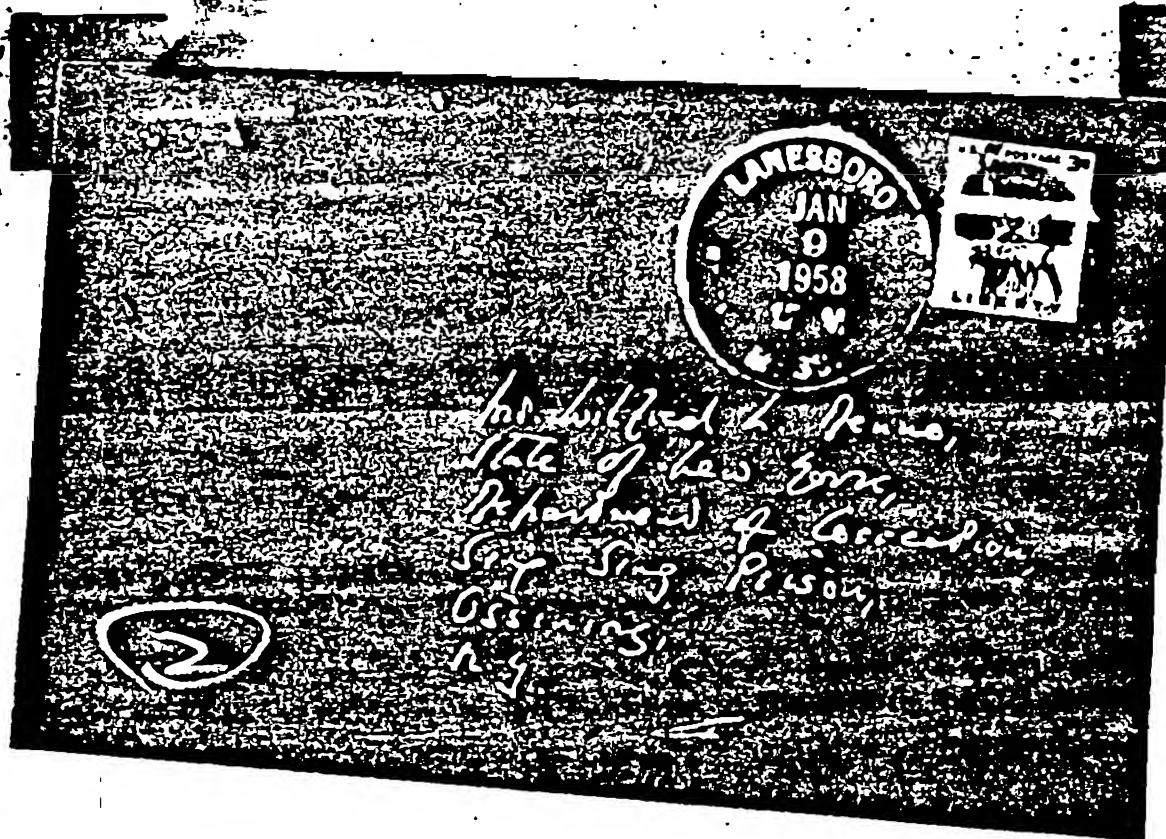
In order to set their records straight, I will state for your information that there were less persons present at the executions of the Rosenbergs than there were present at an execution conducted for the State of New York, which specifies that twelve witnesses be invited. In the case of the Rosenbergs only three witnesses representing the news services were invited and which is in accordance with the regulations of the Federal Government that press be represented.

I felt that this should be called to your attention as the publishers.

Very truly yours,

WARDEN

L.D. cm



100-37158-1826

Bonnie Creek Farm

Wilmington, N.C. 28401

January 7th, 1958

Dear Mr. Denno:

I have just received from Simon & Schuster your letter to them of December 13th, 1957, regarding THE OFFENDERS, of which I am co-author.

It is quite clear from what you say that we are to blame for a seriously inaccurate statement, and I think that you are fully justified in calling the attention of the publishers to it. I shall make sure that it is eliminated from any future editions of the book, and I must apologise unreservedly for any irritation or embarrassment it may have caused you personally.

I can only ask you to believe that the statement was made by us in good faith, and was not invented with a view to supporting our line of argument. I hope and I believe, too, that the rest of the book, however much its views may be disagreed with, is factually accurate, although I am bound to confess that the doubts you express on this score are perfectly understandable under the circumstances.

I should just like to add that I have written this letter entirely ~~xxx~~ of my own volition, and not at the prompting of Simon & Schuster who sent me on your letter without comment.

Yours very truly,
Eric Hoffer.

2

MRS. MORTON SOBELL

Charles E. Denno

New York 11, N.Y.

SING SING PRISON

February 7, 1958

Mr. Wilfred Denno
Warden of Sing Sing Prison
Ossining, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Denno:

I have just finished reading the book by Giles Playfair and Derrick Sington entitled, "The Offenders". I find your name listed among those to whom the authors acknowledge their indebtedness for help in the preparation of a very important and timely book. Since I have a particular sensitivity to the problems discussed in the book, I take the liberty of writing to you.

I am the wife of Morton Sobell who was convicted in 1950 on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage. You undoubtedly remember his name as a defendant together with the Rosenbergs, a case discussed in "The Offenders". Despite my husband's innocence he has already spent 8 years in prison, 5 of them in Alcatraz.

I hope you will take the time to read the Reduction of Sentence Motion which I have enclosed. This motion was submitted in January 1953. The facts and the pleas made at that time are as true today as they were then. Now however, our family has added five more years of suffering, and unless we can enlist the attention and help of those, like you, who are aware of the problem, we see no end of our sorrow.

There are many who have asked for a new trial or freedom for my husband. Perhaps you will add your name to the enclosed letter, or perhaps you will advise me what you feel can be done. My husband is an innocent man he doesn't belong in any prison, much less the "maximum security, minimum privilege" prison of Alcatraz which violates every principle of human dignity. Please help me to free him.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Morton Sobell

(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

3

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

It is because we share your deep concern for the spiritual health of our nation and for the principles of justice upon which it is founded that we address ourselves to you concerning the case of Morton Sobell.

Morton Sobell, now in his seventh year of imprisonment and confined in Alcatraz, is seeking a new trial to reverse his 30-year sentence on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage." Both he and his defenders maintain that he is innocent. Moreover, the trial record shows that the judge in passing sentence stated: "The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your (Morton Sobell's) part in connection with the atomic bomb project."

We do not press upon you, Mr. President, the question of Morton Sobell's innocence or guilt--for we ourselves are not of one mind on that issue. Our faith in our democratic system of justice assures us that the truth will ultimately be established.

We believe it is vital that our nation safeguard its security, but it is important that we do not permit this concern to lead us astray from our traditions of justice and humanity. In this light, we further believe that Morton Sobell's continued imprisonment does not serve our nation's interest or security.

Therefore, most respectfully and earnestly, Mr. President, we look to you to exercise your executive authority either by asking the Attorney General to consent to a new trial for Morton Sobell or by the granting of Executive Pardon or Commutation. We take the liberty of urging your personal attention to this matter.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

My signature may be made public along with other signers of the Appeal.

I request that my signature not be made public.

Note:

The following have signed as individuals. Their associations are listed as means of identification only, and do not imply the sponsorship of their organizations.

JUDGES AND LAWYERS

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Judge Norval K. Harris, Sullivan, Ind.
Robert W. Kenny, former Attorney General
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Philip A. Klapman, Chicago, Ill.
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Louis McCabe, Philadelphia, Pa.
Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, Detroit, Mich.
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Richard W. Petherbridge, El Centro, Cal.
Prof. Malcolm Sharp, University of Chicago
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R. L. Witherspoon, St. Louis, Mo.

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Church, St. Louis, Mo.
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Rev. John Paul Jones, Union Presbyterian
Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Joseph P. King, Baptist Church,
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Rev. Dana Klotz, Universalist Service
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M. Lesley West, Syracuse, N.Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

- against -

MORTON SOBELL,

Defendant.

MOTION FOR REDUCTION
OF SENTENCE

MORTON SOBELL, the defendant above-named, respectfully moves this Court, pursuant to Rule 35, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, for an order reducing the sentence heretofore imposed upon him, and shows in support of this motion:

1- Sentence was imposed April 15, 1951, after defendant's conviction on his plea of not guilty, on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage. (Former 50 U.S.C. Sec. 34) Sentence was imposed by Hon. Irving R. Kaufman. An order of the Supreme Court denying an application for a writ of certiorari and/or the mandate of the United States Court of Appeals affirming judgment of conviction was received by this Court November 19, 1952.

2- Defendant is now serving his sentence at Alcatraz Island Penitentiary, California, having been transferred to that place from the Detention Headquarters in West Street on November 27, 1952. He has been in the custody of the Attorney General or his representatives continuously from August 18, 1950, and thus has already been imprisoned for almost two and one-half years.

3- There is annexed to this motion and made part hereof, the following communications which the writers have desired brought to the attention of the Court:

(a) Letter of Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of the defendant
dated December 26, 1952.

(b) Letter of Mrs. Rose Sobell, mother of the defendant
dated December 29, 1952.

4- This motion is an appeal to the discretionary power of the Court which, under Rule 35, is believed to be as broad as the power initially exercised at the time of the imposition of sentence. It is defendant's respectful submission that in the unique circumstances of this case, the Court should consider the question of sentence *de novo*. In support of such reconsideration, defendant urges the Court to take into account (a) matters that were not brought to its attention, or considered by it, at the time of the imposition of sentence; and (b) events subsequent to the imposition of sentence, which bear on the sentence imposed.

5- Insofar as defendant and his trial counsel are aware, the Court did not have the benefit of, and did not consider at the time of the imposition of sentence, any probation report or other independent study of the particular defendant's life, conduct and character. While the provisions of Rule 32, providing for such pre-sentence investigation, may not be mandatory on the Court, such an investigation would have been appropriate here. Counsel, in an effort to fulfill a duty to both court and client, have attempted to gather some data on the point. But a basic implement--one with which the Court and its officers would not have been confronted

has existed, namely, that the business and scientific associates of Morton Sobell have been so affected by the "atom-ary" aura of his trial and conviction that they have declined to respond to inquiries on his behalf made by his wife, for the purpose of this action. Among such individuals, whose opinion the Courts, through the Probation Office, might have solicited, were Herman Fink and George Bobbs of the General Electric Company; Harley McCoy, Edward Garrett and Harry Bellock of the Reeves Instrument Company, and Benjamin Taylor, an independent consulting engineer.

Mr. Sobell is a man of high individual and whose personal character is reflected obliquely in the letters of his wife and mother annexed to this motion. The outstanding fact of his life has been his devotion to his own scientific studies, as a scientist his preoccupation with constructive contribution to the field in which he has specialized has always been characteristic of him. Even before entering college this motivation led him to apply for and secure from the Federal Radio Commission, December 16, 1932, a "main" radio license to operate amateur station W-2DRH. His interest in his work and his desire to contribute to human knowledge led him to relinquish his comfortable Civil Service Government berth in the fall of 1941 and spend a year at the University of Michigan in studies leading to the degree of Master of Scientific Engineering.

7. His ultimate ambition to return to the academic field was later reflected in courses he took at W. M. U. Graduate School of Arts and Science in 1949-50, while employed at Reeves Instrument Company. His qualification to do so was reflected in the "A" and "A-plus" grades he received at the University of Michigan while in attendance there in 1941-42. This resulted in the tender to him of a University Fellowship by the Regents of the University of Michigan on recommendation of the Executive Board of the Graduate School. His respectful response to this offer, addressed to Dean C. S. Yoakum of the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies, speaks for itself as to the thoughts and emotion that led to the sacrifice of this career.

612 E. Madison Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan
April 15, 1942

University of Michigan
Graduate School
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Dean Yoakum:

I am very sorry to inform you that I will not accept the fellowship so kindly offered me.

I hope you will forgive me for troubling you with my application. Perhaps sometime in the not too distant future I will return to the University, sometime when the country does not need its men as sorely as it does at this moment.

Sincerely yours,

MORTON SOBELL

At this time, Mr. Sobell had already been registered for over two months from February 25, 1942, of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel of the War Manpower Commission, Reg. No. 8-27 194.

So it was, that Morton Sobell came to accept employment with the General Electric Corporation at Schenectady, N.Y.

8- During the war years, Morton Sobell made manifest his patriotism in ways. He communicated with the United States Senate Committee Investigating the National Defense Program (Truman Committee) on March 10 and March 20, 1944, in connection with a variety of capacitors, resistors, transformers and measuring instruments in the General Electric Plant. The files of the Truman Committee will soon this correspondence, number 3220a. It may be mentioned that throughout the period of hostilities, Morton Sobell was a regular blood donor of the American Red Cross in Schenectady, having contributed his blood over eight separate occasions. He became a member of the Wallin Club of the Red Cross. Among his contributions, through his work for the war effort, was invention of a device which was such a significant contribution to the functioning of servomotors that it was awarded Patent No. 2,454,980 by the United States Patent Office.

9- Morton Sobell has always been a devoted son, brother, husband and father. His personal and family life have not only been a source of pride; he has justified the love and devotion reflected in the letters of his wife and mother annexed to this petition. Such letters are not unavailing when it comes to the importation of sentence or on motion for reduction. It is appropriate that they be considered here.

10- As a defendant in this prosecution, Morton Sobell still maintains his innocence of the crime of which he was convicted. The action of the jury and appellate courts have closed this question for consideration on this motion. Yet, as the Court of Appeals pointed out, in affirming the conviction of his co-defendant, a trial judge should consider the quality of the evidence on which a defendant has been convicted as one of the factors on which the severity of a sentence should be measured. Even on the worst aspect of the case made against him, by the single witness against him, there was no occasion testified to by Elitcher on which alleged overtures were made, where Sobell had taken the initiative in bringing about the visit or interview. On each of the few occasions involved, Elitcher had been the one to seek out and visit with Sobell.

11. The trial of the charge against Morton Sobell was an instance of an oppressive use of the charge of conspiracy to bring about a result which was inhumanly unfair and prejudicial. The fact that the Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction as legally permissible does not change the reality of the situation. Can it be safely said that in the absence of the misleading pre-trial publicity characterizing Sobell as an atom-spy and on consideration of the evidence against him separately on a trial from which the awful implication of atomic espionage would have been subtracted, that Morton Sobell would have been found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt?

12. A most significant circumstance which we commend to this Court's consideration, is the dissent of Judge Frank of the Court of Appeals from Sobell's conviction. In his sensitiveness to oppressive conduct affecting human freedom, Judge Frank perceived how the conjunction of the atomic espionage testimony with the testimony against Sobell had an adverse effect on him. His dissent points out that at the very least, it should have been made clear to the jury that even if they believed the testimony of Elitcher, it did not necessarily follow that Sobell had joined the grave over-all espionage conspiracy which was the object of the prosecution. Moreover, he spoke for the entire court, at the portion of his opinion wherein he pointed out that if ~~two~~ conspiracies were proved, then prejudicial error had been committed, for Sobell was jointly tried with major atomic energy spies whose acts and declarations were held binding upon him.

13- Although it has been held that there was no error, it cannot be denied that there was prejudice, and the administrative convenience which led the United Attorney to merge the initially separate accusations of conspiracy in this case is not necessarily to be condemned merely because it has been held legally correct for the Government to proceed as he did. Likewise, the course of conduct which included the misleading pre-trial publicity, the misleading bill of particulars, the kidnapping in Mexico, the use of loaded questions and ill attempts at "umor", the violation of court rules, the introduction of witnesses, the reprehensible comments of Pearl indictment -- none of which separately, were sufficient error to lead to the conviction, did not result in a judgment so impeccable and so clear that minimum prison sentence should necessarily follow.

14- The sentence imposed on Lorton Sobell was the maximum term provided by statute. While his crime was of a type which is always regarded as serious, it is not necessarily of the sort that should have resulted in such exceeding severity on (a) whose character and conduct have been as indicated above; (b) whose guilt is based on testimony which may have been sufficient to go to the jury and yet did not conclusively indicate individual malice; (c) whose complicity was so dimmed as to be any aspect of the record. The circumstances of Lorton Sobell's case were such that the severity of the sentence imposed upon him can only be explained by the terrible burden imposed on the Court in connection with the sentencing of the defendants Rosenberg. On the recent motion of the Rosenbergs for reduction of sentence imposed on them, however, the United States Attorney made, for the first time, the point that Sobell has unsuccessfully tendered repeatedly as reflecting the unfairness of his trial: "Ordinary espionage is one thing; atomic espionage is another". (Skl. 94)

15- Turning to the recorded sentences imposed in other cases of "ordinary espionage"--where the indictment was on the same statute as that involved here; where the conviction was not on a plea of guilty; a tremendous disparity is revealed. In all cases other than the mass trial involved in the Heine case, the average sentence imposed for violation of former 50 U.S.C. 34 was slightly over eight years' imprisonment. Gorin himself was sentenced to six years, Frances Gros (138 F 2d 254) to one and one-half years, for wartime espionage. In the Heine case, the average sentence imposed on the defendants who entered a plea of guilty was eleven years; even there, where sentence was imposed in the trying period, one month after Pearl Harbor, the average sentence on the defendants who had pleaded guilty was two and one-half years. The information on the basis of which these statements are made is as follows:

A. Reported espionage sentences:

John S. Farnsworth	4 to 12 years	98 F (2d) 541
Likhail N. Gorin	6 years	312 U.S. 19
Hans H. Gros	10 years*	136 F (2d) 254
Frances Gros	1½ years*	138 F (2d) 261
Frank Grote	15 years**	140 F (2d) 413
Kurt Molzahn	10 years*	135 F (2d) 92
Hafis Salich	4 years	312 U.S. 19
Frederick W. Thomas	16 years***	151 F (2d) 183

(* Wartime sentence, beneficiary being wartime enemy.)

(** Actual "intent to injury" proved.)

(*** Leader of wartime ring for wartime enemy.)

5. Judge Edward M. Gandy's sentence in Brooklyn, Mass. trial (wartime sentence).
S. 10000-1942 (1942) 146 F. (2d) 264 and 151 F. (2d) 813

(Sentences reported 148 F. (2d) 558, 146 F. (2d) 264 and 151 F. (2d) 813)
Ebeling, 5 years; Erlanger, 5 years; Fahlen, 112 years; Scholz, 116 years; Klein, 5 years;
Unck, 10 years; Stigler, 116 years; Dold, 110 years; Duquense, 18 years; Malischew-
sky, 7 1/2 years; Reine, 115 years; Schlesinger, 115 years; Rupper, 116 years.

(Sentences reported in *NY Times* Jan. 20, 1942).

16- Morton Sobell, was an individual, by the destruction of his career and
reputation and by the terrible consequences already visited on his family, has been
punished severely for the crime of which he has been convicted. The court may well
consider whether the function of a criminal's sentence—whether as deterrent, re-
formative or even retributive—has not been amply served in respect to him. It is
the crux of our whole democratic philosophy and of our moral idealism that the
ignity and soul of the individual human being be put on the highest plane of
social values.

A reduction of Morton Sobell's sentence so that freedom and rehabilitation
will be within durable reach would be in accord with all that is just and humane
in our tradition. The amnesty of the law will be sufficiently vindicated by a sen-
tence not greater than the average referred to above—with credit for the period
of confinement already suffered. To have the sentence reduced to time already
served would not be unreasonably lenient, when it is considered how Sobell and his
family have already been punished.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD H. MEYER
HAROLD M. PHILLIPS
EDWARD KUNTZ
Attorneys for Defendant
205 West 34 Street
New York 1, New York

Judge Irving R. Kaufman
Federal Court Building
New York City

Honorable Sir:

I am the wife of Morton Sobell. I know him as a husband, father, son and
brother. As my husband he has loved and cherished me, helped me at every turn of
the road in performing my duties as a woman, a wife and a mother. Before his in-
carceration, his devotion to the children found expression in loving care and atten-
tion with no thought for his own comfort or well being.

As a son he helped his parents from the time it was first possible for him
to do so, and continued to bring them comfort and honor in his work and in his life.

To his sister he rendered assistance, both financial and human.

We who are in his family believe in his innocence of the crime with which he is charged. Knowing him as we do we must stand by him in this hour of great need. For us the sentence of thirty years is a sentence for each one of us, and we must suffer each day of his imprisonment.

For us the burden is triply hard because we are now separated from our loved one by a distance of 3000 miles, and do not have the financial resources to overcome this great hardship. Even the name of Alcatraz Prison is one which strikes fear into our hearts.

As a Judge who holds in his hands the disposal of human lives, will you not temper your justice with mercy so that we who have suffered, and who must suffer more, will at least be able to look forward to some termination of our misery. May we at least have the hope of some day being reconstituted as a family so that the children who may not now even visit their father will know a father while they are in their formative stages. May it be granted to me that I may again feel the last days of my husband about me before my life withers.

Please find it in your heart to reduce the living death of thirty years in prison to something which comes within the compass of human endurance.

Respectfully,

HELEN SORELL (Mrs. Morton Sobell)

Judge Irving R. Kaufman
Federal Court Building
New York City

I am the mother of Morton Sobell, an almost reaching old age, having lived all my life honorably. I was raised as an orphan in a family of eight children. Worked hard all my life, but had a happy and fruitful life.

I have raised two children under extreme difficulties but tried to give them a good education. My son, Morton Sobell, was an outstanding boy, he graduated all schools with the greatest honors, the last one was Michigan University of which he was admitted the mathematical honor society where Einstein is also a member.

I will swear before God and man of my son's innocence, therefore honorable Judge Kaufman, will you listen to a mother's crying heart and make his burden lighter. Believe me, I would rather go to prison instead of my son. I will go to Temple every holy day and pray for you and your family.

I am appealing to you as a father help me, a mother whose eyes are never dry and whose heart is broken.

May God bless you.

MRS. ROSE SOBELL

January 1953

My Honor:

Many, many months have passed since the fateful day upon which you sentenced me to thirty years imprisonment. Obviously, my thoughts have often dwelt upon this sentence; I have tried to understand it and reach that degree of comprehension which could make it possible to adjust to it. I have not been able to do so. There cannot be no presumption as to attempt to pass "judgment" upon a judicial aspect. But I do not see how it can be that my entire life - for, in substance, that is what it is - should be forfeit, without hope or opportunity of redemption. I do not ask that it be taken into account that I still maintain my innocence of the grave crime of which I have been convicted; but I ask your Honor to consider (even within the limitations of the judgment of conviction) whether due regard has been given to my own past life and character in imposing a maximum sentence.

I have worked under, and by the side of many responsible scientists in my career. I ask that the court investigate and consider what their opinion of me, my work, my contribution to national defense has been, even in the period of the "cold war".

I respectfully suggest, that even though the case against me may have been enough, by legal standards, to warrant submission to a jury, that the Court should reconsider whether that case against me was so strong as to make me out a hopeless, confirmed criminal, one who is beyond possibility of rehabilitation?

May I not hope to be freed when I would still have some chance of living as a productive human being? Is it so clear that the verdict against me was not a product of the atom-spy atmosphere, which court and counsel could not contend with, that society must irrevocably decide that a sentence such as five or seven years - serious enough in many similar cases - would not be enough?

Respectfully yours,

MORTON SOBELL

February 14, 1958

Mr. Helen L. Hobell
50 Charlton Street
New York 14, New York

Dear Madam:

In reply to your letter of February 7 informing me that you had just finished reading the book by Giles Playfair and Derrick Wellington entitled "The Offenders", and that you find my name listed among those to whom the authors acknowledge their indebtedness for help in the preparation of a very important and timely book, I wish to inform you that I was not of any assistance whatsoever to the co-authors of this book and, as a matter of fact, I wrote to the publisher on December 13, 1957 that the book made inaccurate statements in the Rosenberg account pertaining to myself and this institution, and that if the rest of the book was not any more accurate than that particular account, I could not help but wonder how accurate the rest of the material written would be.

I also wish to state that I have received a letter from one of the co-authors acknowledging that they are to blame for a seriously inaccurate statement and that I was fully justified in calling the attention of the publisher to it.

The authors and publisher of this book did not have my permission at any time to use my name in connection therewith, nor did they receive any assistance from me in writing this book.

Very truly yours,

WARDEN

W.D.C.

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